

THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The "Telegraph," only eighteen days from the seat of government, says:

We have just received a letter from Bexar, conveying the intelligence that a small party of the citizens of that place had recently returned from an expedition into the Comanche country. They however had seen only one small party of Indians, who fled, after a trifling skirmish. No hostile Indians have been seen near Bexar for several weeks, and the utmost tranquillity prevails in that section. Col. Karnes had recently arrived in Bexar with an escort from the coast, having in charge a large quantity of merchandise. A robbery was committed about three weeks since between the Gito and Goliad, on the road from the latter place to Bexar. Several carts belonging to Mr. Wm. B. Jaques, of Bexar, were attacked and robbed of a considerable amount of merchandise. The robbers are not known.

The Tonkewas and Lipans have returned from their recent expedition against the Comanches, and are now encamped near Gonzales. A gentleman who has lately arrived from that place, states that they are making preparations for another expedition into the Comanche country, and are desirous that some of the citizens of Gonzales should accompany them.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Maryland and Virginia—Have combined their efforts to place a Rail Road communication between the Atlantic and the Ohio. Maryland has lent its credit for eleven millions for this Road, for the Canal and for other internal facilities. An almost entire line of Rail Road has been constructed from Wilmington, North Carolina, to Portsmouth, (N. H.) passing through Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, (Del.), Philadelphia, Trenton, New Brunswick, New York, Stonington, Providence, Boston, Salem, &c., away down East.

To carry such works into execution, they secure the talents of such men as Robert Y. Hayne, Geo. McDuffie, Lewis McLane, James Hamilton, Col. McNeil, &c.

South Carolina, Kentucky, and Ohio—are now establishing a Rail Road from Charleston to Cincinnati.

New York.—Not satisfied with its immortality for its Erie Canal, is projecting a Rail Road from the City of New York to Buffalo, in order to compete with Pennsylvania and Maryland. New York has already accomplished the almost incredible construction of 1000 miles of Canals and Rail Roads, at the cost of twenty millions of dollars.

This single State has now completed, in progress, and authorized, Three Thousand Eight Hundred miles of Canals and Rail Roads, which will eventually cost the State, ninety millions of dollars.

Kentucky—Also, is following suit, and desires to participate in the "salutary influence of the system of Internal Improvements upon the products and industry of the community." Gov. Clarke in his last message says that there are ten millions of acres of coal and iron, in the State of Kentucky. More than are possessed by the United Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland.

Has Missouri less to boast of? No—but her Treasures are concealed; her light is under a bushel; and her talents are buried, like the one of old.

Governor Clarke also recommends a Geological Survey of the State—without which, indeed how can her citizens know their real wealth and hidden resources.

Michigan.—A child of yesterday, as it were, has already commenced and is rapidly completing a Rail Road from the Eastern to the Western extremity of the State—and besides, has under consideration, the establishment of a large State Bank.

Illinois—is rapidly completing its canal to unite the waters of Michigan and the Mississippi river.

This work will do more for that State than all the labors of Missouri for ten years. It will take a large portion of the carrying trade from the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers. We shall see Chicago made the great depot for transportation to Galena, to Peru, Peoria, and towns on the upper part of the State.—St. Louis Bulletin.

The following article is from the Boston Daily Advertiser. Should not measures be taken by our City authorities to obtain a supply of genuine matter for the benefit of this community? We have no doubt an application to that effect would be cheerfully responded to by the medical gentlemen of Boston.—Baltimore American.

VACCINE MATTER.—We have recently learned some interesting facts relating to vaccination.—Mr. Estlin, a distinguished Surgeon of Bristol, England, has succeeded in obtaining a new supply of vaccine matter, directly from the cow. In the early part of August last, he learned that the disease existed in some cows on a farm in Gloucestershire, and repairing immediately to the place, found it in a proper state for furnishing matter for inoculation in a young woman who had taken it on the 11th of August, and obtained a perfect case of kine pock disease. The succession has been carefully preserved; and the matter has been freely distributed by Mr. Estlin to different parts of the world. Some was sent to Dr. Jackson, of this city, taken from the tenth succession of cases. Dr. Jackson and Dr. Putnam have succeeded in introducing the disease here with this matter, and have freely communicated the matter to their professional brethren, who are now using it pretty extensively; so that matter of the eleventh and twelfth generation from the cow, can readily be obtained.

It is an interesting question how far the disease thus introduced resembles the kine pock that we have long had among us; and the answer is most satisfactory, for so far as can be observed, it is perfectly the same. There has not of course been time to test the question by practical observations as to its greater or less power in preventing small pox, but in its course, and appearance, there is no appreciable difference. This new introduction of kine pock matter, though a circumstance of great interest to the medical profession, and to the community, does not weaken, but greatly strengthens the confidence which may be placed in genuine vaccination, as it has been practiced among us, for forty years past.

We learn that the Massachusetts Medical Society voted the last year to supply all its Fellows, at the annual meeting in May, with fresh kine pock matter; and the Fellows of the Society agreed to vaccinate gratuitously one day in each week in the month of June, annually, all who shall apply to them for that purpose. If our whole population are not vaccinated hereafter, it will not be the fault of the Medical profession.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

[From the Christian Statesman.]

The following sensible remarks are extracted from a paper upon this subject, published in the last number of the Medico Chronical Review and Journal of Practical Medicine, a British publication of the highest authority. The extract though brief, contains much worthy of consideration.

But let the philosophers of the new light ponder a little on the results of their discoveries. When the modern Prometheus succeeded in infusing a spark of life into the man monster at Geneva, he little thought that he was bringing into the world a demon over whom he would have no control; but who, on the contrary, would embitter the days of his creator, and destroy the lives of innocent victims! So the magnetizing Frankenstein may be unchaining a monster who may overwhelm the liberators in ruin or destruction.

Let us come a little closer to the question. Animal magnetism must either be true or false—a fact or a fiction. Suppose it be true:—and see the consequences. By a single wave of the hand, we deprive a female of all sense, and throw her into such a profound sleep that the teeth may be pulled out of her head without the slightest consciousness on her part. Should such a power on the one side, and such susceptibility on the other, be once established, no female in the realm, however high or low her station, would be one day safe from the machinations of the wicked and licentious! In short, the whole foundations of society would be broken up, and every fence of virtue and honor would be levelled in the dust!

Fortunately for society, animal magnetism is a fiction—a falsehood. But even in this point of view, is it harmless? By no means, in the first place, it has, even already, affixed a stigma on the medical profession, whose members were considered to be too intelligent and too enlightened, to become the dupes of impostors, and to give credence to absurdities which would scarcely be listened to in the wilds of America or the interior of Australia. Medical men were generally supposed to know something of anatomy and physiology, and to be amongst the foremost in best testimony to the infinite wisdom displayed in adapting every organ in the human body to its proper and peculiar function. But now the public is astonished to learn that some of the magnetists of the profession have repudiated this divine adaptation, and proclaim the astounding fact that the lungs, or the epigastrium can perform the functions of the eye, thus proving that the Architect of man was a bungler and went to a great and unnecessary trouble in constructing complicated apparatus for specific functions, when any, even the most superficial part of the body could, by the mandate of man himself, perform these functions allotted by the Deity to their proper organs. But this is not all. The medical profession and the world at large saw clearly, and freely acknowledged that man had no prescience—knew nothing, in fact, but what he gathered from his physical senses—except where there was a special revelation from Heaven; yet now there are medical men who implicitly believe that a flatulent, hysterical and impudent baggage can prophecy—can see events that are in the womb of fate—and predict the operation of medicines of which she is totally ignorant!! (Already has infidelity discovered that the miracles of our Saviour and his Apostles, were not wrought, by any supernatural agency, or divine power, but by the influence of Animal Magnetism.) What must the world think of believers in such blasphemous mummeries? We pity and despise the poor Hindoo who worships his cow and the Chinese who flogs his Jossé-God, when he is not favoured with a fair wind in his junk, but these benighted people were born and brought up in the darkness of idolatry—an excuse which medical men cannot plead.

We shall allude to only one more consequence of animal magnetism, contemplated as a delusion, tenables every artful wench, under the manipulations of the magnetists, or even of their brainless disciples, to set up as a prophetess, and, in the Measmeric ravings, not only to see, but reveal the transactions that are going on amongst her neighbors. Every person whose brains are not in a state of magnetic coma, must see, at a glance, what irreparable mischief of a Pythia of the modern Delphi may produce by giving her tongue liberty to wag, and her jealousies or hatreds ample scope to victimize at the expense of others. It is said of the original Pythia that, when Greece began to lose its independence, means were found to corrupt the Pythia—and Demosthenes complains that, in his time, "she spoke as Philip of Macedon would have her." The public will readily perceive the applicability of this passage to certain Macedonian monarchs who are working the tripod at present with little credit to themselves and much scandal to the profession at large. Extremes approximate. Strange that philosophers so far elevated above the common credulity of the world, should yet be so credulous themselves, as to believe in the supernatural power, and prophetic visions of ignorant, vulgar, and mendacious impostors!! These observations are not levelled at, nor intended for, any individual, but they are addressed to every one who sanctions by his presence, or supports by his pen, one of the most barefaced and outrageous impostures that was ever foisted on the public, or that disgraced the members of a liberal and enlightened faculty.

Clothing.—A London paper gives the following prices:—Dresses cut in the latest style of fashion, from seven to eight, superior, with velvet collar and silk fast, ten dollars; trousers, from one and a half to two; fancy vests, all the price. A fashionable coat, from five to six dollars. An entire suit of clothes, eleven dollars; of superior quality, thirteen dollars.

From the Chambersburg Telegraph.

Mons. DISAGE, who was committed a short time ago on a charge of robbing the boot of the Western stage near this place, made his escape from our prison on the night of the 10th instant, by cutting a hole through the ceiling of his room, by which means he was enabled to pass out at the cupola, thence down to the stone wall, whence he let himself down by his blankets. Notwithstanding every diligence was used to detect him, he made out to reach Lancaster, where he was retaken, and brought to this place in the cars on Sunday night, and whilst the officer who had him in charge was about conducting him to his old quarters, he slipped his hobbles and took French leave of his protecting friend, leaving his hat and part of his irons behind as a compensation for his trouble and attention. A reward of \$50 is offered by the sheriff of the county for his apprehension and securing him in any jail in the State, together with all reasonable expenses on delivering him at the prison in Chambersburg.—He is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, 21 or 22 years of age, of light complexion, black hair, and a juggler by profession.—Chambersburg Tel.

CUSTOM HOUSE SEIZURES.

From the N. Y. E. Star.

The vast seizures of merchandise made indiscriminately, we may say, on the appointment of Mr. Hoyt, as Collector of the Port, have at length found their way in the presence of a jury of the country—in the presence of disinterested citizens, sworn to decide on the law and the facts, and the result thus far has been a general restoration of the property seized to their owners. How far poor and unfortunate men have been compelled to abandon their property and submit to the confiscation, not having means to contest the point, we are unable to say—the amount no doubt is heavy. When the revenue laws of 1796 were passed, it was deemed good policy in a young and growing country to give a portion of the forfeitures to the heads of the Revenue Department, in order to excite their vigilance and protect the fair importer. Our own experience in these matters satisfies us that the practice is a dangerous one to the Revenue, and to those transacting business with the government, and that the law of seizures should be re-organized. We have so many curious and contradictory laws of ad valorem and minimum duties, such varieties of opinions from Comptrollers and Collectors, and so many views among Appraisers, that there is now no guarantee, no safety for the importer, and the very shade of a shadow of a pretext is deemed sufficient cause for seizure. The Collector, spurred on by his interest in a portion of the forfeiture, has no ceremony, no scruple in the matter. If a court and jury decide against him, the loss falls on the unfortunate importer, not the Collector—the government swells the fees of the District Attorney in urging a condemnation, and if it fails it fails. Far different, however, is the condition of the importer. He first loses the time and the market—he employs counsel, defends the suit—the court restore him his goods, and his losses by the seizure and trial may be computed at fifty per cent. on the invoice. He looks round for redress—he has none—the government will not make good his losses—the seizing officer pleads that he is only an agent, and the importer is literally robbed of one half the value of his property by the present system. If the law was altered and the collectors of the principal ports received liberal salaries, but no portion of the forfeitures arising from seizures, the result would be a closer examination into the whole matter—a more just and liberal disposition towards the importer, and consequently a more disinterested inquiry into the whole subject.

If, under all these restrictions, goods thus seized should be acquitted by a jury, then the importer should look to the government for redress. We are essentially a government of the people, and if a doubt arises on a question, the people, and not the government, should have the benefit of that doubt. The law, therefore, should be altered not only on these grounds, but on the more important one, that the policy deemed necessary for thirteen States and five million of people, forty years ago, requires modification at this time when there are twenty-six States and fifteen millions of people. Laws should yield and be altered to the state of the times.

Custom House Seizures.—In the case of Myer & Leon, for hardware seized, the Judge took the following correct position:

It is not enough for the government to show that goods are invoiced at a low rate, but they are bound to prove that the invoice is made out with intent to defraud. It remains merely for the jury to decide, 1st, has this invoice been so made out? 2d, have the government shown this either by proof direct or inferential? or 3d, have the defendants shown that they were invoiced at their fair market value? It is a simple question of fact which they are to decide.

The Jury acquitted.

A Steam Navy.—We are of the opinion of Mr. Janius Smith, the American gentleman residing in London, whose name is so intimately connected with the first successful efforts of steam navigation across the Atlantic, that it is soon about to supersede entirely all ships of war, and that maritime conflicts will hereafter be conducted by steam vessels. It is unnecessary to dilate upon their vast superiority in fleetness of movement, choice of point of attack, weight of metal of any amount to make an enemy, their facility and punctuality in transporting an army and equipment for reinforcements, invasion, &c., their exemption from the capricious influences of wind, &c. It is clear that we shall soon hear no more of the mighty liner, with her proud, swelling canvass. Impetuous and sublime an object though she be, poetry must hereafter memorialize this maritime achievement of human industry as an antiquated, obsolete contrivance, that modern genius discards and casts into oblivion, with all the hallowed associations of a Blake, a Rodney, a Nelson, and a Perry, that will embalm its history. It is therefore, perhaps, not so seriously to be regretted that out of the evil machinations that have conspired under the present Van Buren administration to retard the augmentation of the Navy, and blacken the reputation of our gallant officers, there has been so little progress of construction. We shall save the expenditures for ponderous seventy-fours and frigates, and go at once into the building of steam vessels exclusively.—N. Y. E. Star.

Congress.—In the Senate a joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Tallmadge for the amendment of the Constitution of the United States. This resolution provides that the President shall be elected for one term of four years, and be ineligible thereafter; also, that the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer, and the Postmaster General be elected by Congress, for such term and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; and that no member of Congress shall be appointed to any office in the Government of the United States until the expiration of two years after he shall have ceased to be a member of Congress.

The Cumberland road bill was read a third time, and, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of Mr. Clay, of Alabama, to defeat the bill, it was passed by a vote of 24 to 22.—Nat. Int.

According to the last census in 1836, the population of Paris, exclusive of strangers and troops, was 999,126; and of the whole department of the Seine, 1,106,891. The total number of births in the capital for the same year was 28,942; deaths, 24,057; marriages, 8,308; still-born children, 1,787. Of the births, 14,645 were males, and 14,297 females; 4,722 took place in the hospitals, &c.; 9,633 were illegitimate—viz. 4,860 males, and 4,772 females; of which 2,667 were recognized by their parents. Of the deaths, 12,014 were males, and 12,043 were females; 14,645 persons died at their own homes, 8,335 in civil hospitals, 724 in military hospitals, 64 in prisons, and 289 were deposited in the Morgue—viz. 241 males, and 48 females.

A HUMAN SACRIFICE IN AMERICA!!

From the New York Observer.

We need not go to India to witness human sacrifices. The following account of the burning of a little Sioux girl as a sacrifice by the Pawnees, last April, is from the letter of a correspondent of the Chicago Democrat, dated Council Bluffs, October 15, 1838. It exceeds, we think, in atrocity, any thing which has come to us from the East. The Sioux and Pawnees, one 160 miles from here, are in constant hostility. This war has continued for about 200 years; so the Indians here (the Pottawatomies) say. The Pawnees, in a war expedition into the Sioux country last February, took prisoner a Sioux girl only 14 years old, whom they kept about two months, until corn planting, and fattened her as they would a hog. They then determined to make a sacrifice of her. This they kept to themselves. Two days before the sacrifice, a council of eighty of the warriors and head men of the nation met to see whether they would accept the offers of two traders of the American Fur Company, who offered them valuable presents if they would release her to them, so that they might let her return home. But all would not do. A majority of the council was for a sacrifice, of course those in favor of her release could do nothing. At the breaking up of the council, the prisoner was brought out and accompanied by the whole council, was led from house to house; when they gave her a small billet of wood and a little paint, which she handed to the warrior next her, and she passed on to the next until every wigwam had contributed some wood and paint. On the 22d of April, she was led out to be sacrificed, but not until she came upon the ground did she conjecture her fate. They had chosen the place within two trees which grew within five feet of each other. They then made her ascend the three bars tied across from tree to tree, her feet resting on the bars below, where a slow fire kindled beneath would just reach her feet. Two warriors then mounted the bars, and there, standing one on each side of her, held her under her arm pits until she was almost dead. Then, at a given signal, they all shot arrows into her body so thick that hardly a pin could be placed between them. The arrows were immediately taken from her flesh, and it was all cut off from her bones in pieces not larger than half a dollar, and put in baskets. All this was done before she was quite dead. Then the principal chief took a piece of the flesh and squeezed it until a drop of blood fell upon the corn that was just planted, and this was done to all they had in the ground.

This is the way they treat prisoners of war on here. The foregoing was told me by a trader of indisputable veracity, who was on the ground at the time. In June last, the narrator's wife's brother was taken prisoner by the Sioux and treated in the same manner.

From the New York Evening Star.

Sir Jno. Colborne's authority is now in every respect equal to that with which Lord Durham was invested.

Thirty-four of the prisoners implicated in the first rebellion of Canada, including Parker, (American) had arrived at Liverpool and been placed in the borough jail.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson had returned from their visit to the Queen at Windsor.

A Jesuit priest was mobbed in France for favoring a missionary who denounced Napoleon. A certain Count Montlosier had been refused sequestration by the Bishop of Clermont, because he had written against the Jesuits. The populace rose en masse and conveyed the body to the grave.

A French diplomatist gives the following description of a Russian coronation:—

"It was an imposing ceremony, the Emperor having his father's assassins at his side, his grand father's assassins before him, and his own assassins behind him."

Five thousand hogs are said to have been cut and packed, at one establishment in Cincinnati, in a week. This is doing business 'with speed,' if not with 'care.'

The three Canadian guards of Theller and Dodge, have not been convicted; but acquitted of the charge of conniving at their escape.

The Governor of Missouri estimates the cost of the Mormon war at about \$80,000—which, he thinks, the General Government ought to pay.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!—The Subscribers are now receiving the Wood by the way of the railroad which they advertised about a month ago price \$5.50 delivered.

We ask our friends and former punctual customers to give us a call.

Jan 17—P. M. PEARSON & CO.

WE have just received—10-50 yards Mouselines in Lanes, fresh goods, and entirely new patterns, at \$4 to \$9 a pattern.

Jan. 18—BRADLEY & CATLETT.

CASHMERE AND BLANKET SHAWLS.—Opened to day—

100 Green and Drab grounds Cashmere Shawls, 50 Large size Plaid Shawls.

100 Black ground Cashmere Shawls. D. c. 1-50 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES.—Sign of the Mammoth Golden Boot.—JOSEPH B. FORD, Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, has received by the latest importations from France, his usual supply of French Calf-skins and French Calf and Morocco Shoes, of which he has made into splendid Boots and shoes, and is prepared to make to order any article in his line in a style warranted equal to any in this or any other country.

J. B. F. offers to the ladies resident and visiting the Metropolis the following, superior of their kind, viz: Gaiter Boots, of any variety, with a beautiful assortment of colored Sacs in Turc, with colored Morocco to suit for making Gaiter Boots. Ladies can have any color they wish to match their dresses.

Christina Water-proof Boots lined with fur, a most desirable article for winter.

Also, the Quilted Silk Boots and Buskins, with cord soled Boots and Shoes made light and elastic. Slippers of every variety, for balls and evening parties, with all other articles, usually kept in a fashionable shoe establishment.

To the gentlemen J. B. F. would particularly remark that he is, in every way, prepared to fit them with Boots and shoes in the neatest and most fashionable manner. All the work of his establishment is invariably made on having succeeded with great care and attention in getting last perfectly adapted to the shape of the human foot and in securing the services of Mr. JAMES PARSONS, (whose superiority in cutting and fitting is so generally acknowledged,) he can with the greatest confidence recommend his establishment to the patronage of the Public.

Dec. 8

6-4 MOUSSELINES DE LAINES.—Just received—8 pieces Mousselines, 6 1/4 wide, very cheap.

Jan. 12—BRADLEY & CATLETT.

CAMBRICS, PLAID MUSLINS, AND SWISS MUSLINS.—We have opened—50 pieces White Cambrics

50 do Plaid Muslins 50 do fine-Plaid Swiss Muslins.

Jan. 12—BRADLEY & CATLETT.

WASHINGTON.

Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong, our Country!!

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1839.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE BUREAU POST OFFICE.

EDITED BY DR. T. D. JONES.

OUR NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Native American Association which was held on Wednesday last, among other proceedings, a Committee was appointed to examine and audit the accounts of the Treasurer and Publisher, and for other purposes; and to report fully thereon. It is expected a detailed statement of the condition of the Association's Paper will be presented on Wednesday next, the 6th instant, to which day the meeting adjourned over. The friends of the cause in Alexandria and Georgetown are again especially invited to attend.

By order:

T. D. JONES, Recording Secretary.

When we are opposed by argument, we do not arbitrarily place our antagonist upon just such grounds as will suit our notion, but we quote his own words, and then make our defence. Not so with our opponents: they give whatever position they please; they assume principles for us, and put into our mouth words we never uttered, and into our hearts sentiments we never entertained. Not only so, they are yet more unfair and disingenuous—they will not attack us openly by our adopted cognomen; but, like cowards, afraid of us, or ashamed of their opposition, invidiously assail us in the dark, propagate opinions and views as existing in certain quarters, which they do not designate, and of which they affect to be ignorant; thus endeavoring to forestall public opinion, unfavorably to our cause; a course of conduct which the selfish bigot or depraved traitor, only would be guilty of.

Independently of those at a distance, with whom we are not so well acquainted, are not the opinions of thousands of citizens of this District, as worthy, respectable, and intelligent, as any equal number in any other section of this Union, whose approbation sustains and cheers us on in our course, worthy of the notice of one press out of one hundred? Are we to be misrepresented under alleged views which we never professed, but in fact repudiate? When, by laying our views before the public in our own phraseology, that supreme tribunal, before whom we aim and ultimately will bring our cause for decision, would be able to judge between us. But although hope is deferred, our hearts are not made sick; our circulation is gradually and hopefully increasing, by voluntary patronage, under the astonishing disadvantage of not having one authorized agent employed in the interest of our paper in the United States. From this, our readers may judge as to the foundation on which we are built up. We stand or fall on the approval or disapproval of our countrymen, predicated upon the merit or demerit of our cause. We claim to be heard, and if the people say so, we will be heard in spite of a time-serving, patronage-seeking, party-honored Press, whose party bitterness is running the country mad, threatening the institutions of the Confederacy, defying constituted authority, trampling upon the laws, and exciting, and even encouraging riots, mobs, revolution, and "the shedding of blood." Look at Maryland, where the most criminal scheme was planned and practised to overthrow her government, and which was only thwarted by the patriotic energy of her Governor, and the virtue of her citizens, less depraved and vicious than the profligate politicians, who, to subvert political ends, would have blindly sealed their destruction and overwhelmed her in the blood of her own children.

Look at Pennsylvania, where the highest tribunal known to a sovereign State, was overawed, her legislative halls invaded by a purely political mob, her Legislature driven out of doors, seeking safety in flight; the civil officers, some of whom were identified with the mob, set at naught; and the functions of the Government actually suspended, requiring the presence of a military force to restore order.

What do these things grow out of? The passion for power and patronage—forgetting first principles, and losing sight of old landmarks, in the blindness of self-will and the tyranny of ambition.

We believe it would be easy to trace these evils proximately or remotely to foreign influence, as the chief cause; and we are satisfied that the corrective is only to be found in the policy we recommend.

Those of our recent countrymen who oppose us, may calculate on receiving the approbation of foreigners; and may receive it; of that class against whom our objections are directed—the ignorant rabble. But we are happy to know many among the worthy and intelligent of those from other lands, who are with us; and in consideration of their offspring born here, who are to be affected for evil or for good, according as our object may fail or prevail, they have expressed their desire to witness the consummation of these objects. Nor do we doubt, were it fairly tested, that as many intelligent and worthy strangers will sanction our principles as there are natives, of opposite character, who will reject them. This belief rests upon the known fact, that intelligence reasons while ignorance raves.

These remarks were suggested from seeing in several papers covert attacks upon our principles as set forth and advocated in the Native American, which they do not name, but from which they evidently took their theme. One of those papers alluded to, is the Iowa Gazette. We ob-